

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 843.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1862.

[Vol. XVI.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY DANIEL BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

ALEX. PARKER & Co.

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, in addition to their former assortment, India Nankeens, Rofe Blankets, Scarlet Cardinals assorted, Superfine Bouling Cloths, Calfskin, Stuff & Morocco Slippers, Knives & Forks, Cotton Cards, Belt Coffee, Teas, Loaf & Muscovado Sugars, Madeira, Sherry, Port & Teneriffe, Pepper, Allum, French Indigo, White Lead, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash, Country Linen, Linsey and Hemp.

Lexington, July 30, 1862.

N. B. A few of the best finished SAW MILL CRANKS on hand.

LANDS IN KENTUCKY.

To be Sold by Public Sale in the Tontine Coffee-Room, New-York, on the 24 day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven Thousand Acres of LAND, in one or more lots; lying in the county of Fayette, late of Kentucky, about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles fourth east of the Ohio river and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within fifteen miles of Main Licking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

ALSO.

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, another TRACT of LAND of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, late of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio river, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Licking river, distant only a few miles from the latter.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement.

The Grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behoof of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Maister of Lexington; Mr. George Brock, clerk of Woodford county; or Maj. John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. And for further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John Wilkes, Charles Wilkes, or Lewis Simond esqs. New-York, or to Mr. Brown Dumfries, Virginia.

July 1862.

FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit, 2000 Acres of LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the county of Bourbon, in the forks of Brush creek and Hinkton, near Millerburg, entered on a military warrant early in 1780, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph Chew, and by said Chew, conveyed in trust to Robert and John Watts, of the city of New-York. The good quality and convenient situation of this tract of Land is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary, as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will examine it. It will be divided if required.

The subscriber will sell it at private sale, and if not disposed of sooner, it will be offered publicly at the Paris District court in March next, where the title papers by application may be seen, and due attendance will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for Robt. & John Watts.

30th Oct. 1862.

WILLIAM WEST.

Has Received and is Just Opening, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Tegar.

A Handsome Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, & Glass Ware,

which have been bought on good terms, and will be sold for CASH, as cheap as any in the State.

No Credit can be given on any terms.

Lexington, May 13, 1862.

P. S. I have on hand and unopened, an Invoice of MERCHANDISE, to a considerable amount, that I wish to sell by whole sale; payable principally in PRODUCE.—The purchaser must give good security for the true performance of his contract.

W. W.

HARRISBURGH, (Pa.) Feb. 1862.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing by subscription,

AN ABRIDGEMENT

OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, OR, A complete Digest of all such Acts of Congress, as concern the United States at large.

By Wm. GRAYDON, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall commence with the laws passed at the first session of Congress, held after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and end with those that may be enacted at the present session.

II. The whole will be comprised in one large octavo volume, of at least five hundred pages, and perhaps considerably more: it being impossible, till after the present session of Congress, to pronounce with accuracy.

III. It shall be printed on good paper, and type, and well bound, at FOUR DOLLARS. No money will be required till the work is completed, of which notice will be given.—N.B. It is at present in considerable forwardness.

IV. The Constitution of the United States shall be prefixed, and an Appendix added, containing all existing Treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Rules and Articles for the government of the Army, and the Ordinance for the government of the Territory North West of the Ohio.

V. Lists shall be given of the titles of all the laws under the several heads of "Abridged," "Repealed," "Expired," "Obsolete," and "Private or Local." Likewise, Tables of the rates of Duties, Post-Roads, and times of holding Courts throughout the United States.

The convenience of ONE book instead of SIX, the difference of the price (being only one third the rate of other editions), and the superior advantage of having all the laws upon each particular subject, classed together, and brought into one view, must appear striking and important; particularly as this work will be more within the reach of every one, and will comprize whatever his duty or interest requires him to know of the "Supreme law of the land."

WILLIAM GRAYDON, Editor, JOHN WYETH, Publisher.

* * * The work it is supposed will be finished by the 1st of January next.

†† Subscriptions received at the Office of the Gazette.

TOW LINEN.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Wants a large quantity of the above article, if delivered immediately, at his Store in Lexington.

ALL PERSONS

INTENDED to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward by the 1st day of October next, and make payment; no further indulgence will be given.

JNO. M. BOGGS.

Lexington, Sept. 6th 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office, the second edition of WILSON'S GRAMMAR, Revised and Corrected.

VALUABLE MEDICINES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the PATENT MEDICINES hitherto in the hands of Messrs. MCGEE & POTTER, will in future be sold by Dr. SAMUEL BROWN only, in Lexington, Messrs. M. & P. having relinquished the agency in his favor. A fresh supply of the following are received from LEE & Co. Baltimore.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A foreign remedy in Colds, obdurate Coughs, Asthma, sore Throats and approaching Consumption.—Price 1 Dollar.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past, cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons, of all kinds of worms, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from Worms, and from obstructions or tumors in the stomach and bowels.

The above valuable Medicine is sold in boxes containing forty Lozenges, at one Dollar per box.

DR. HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for Acute and chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the face and neck, &c.

THIS valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The pills operate mildly by urine, and by inflexible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors: they are highly congenial to the stomach, create appetite, assist digestion, remove flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful affluant to the pills in rheumatism, gout, lumbago and palsy, and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. Swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all those complaints result from the same cause—disorders in the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

Price, 1 Dollar.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.—1 Dollar.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.—75 cents.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which is proved by long and extensive experience, to subvert all suppurated in the cure of Nervous disorders, hysterical affections, inward weakness, &c. &c.—1 Dollar and 50 cents.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.—1 Dollar.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For the cure of a certain complaint.—2 Dollars.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

50 Cents.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

50 Cents.

DR. HAHN'S GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

A certain cure, speedily removing the Corns root and branch, without pain.—50 Cents.

INFALLIBLE AGUE & FEVER DROPS.

Warranted a safe and certain cure for remittent and intermittent fevers. It has never failed in many thousand cases in different parts of the United States. One bottle will frequently cure three or four persons.—1 Dollar 50 Cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

1 Dollar.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

For tetter, ring worms, and all eruptions of the skin & is highly esteemed throughout Europe and America, for clearing the skin and improving the complexion.—1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these PILLS is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite to pro-

duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coliciveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.—1 Dollar.

OBSERVE, that independent of the above Medicines, being celebrated for their efficacy throughout the United States—they are actually cheaper in general and sold at lower prices, than most individuals must pay for the drugs of which they are composed, purchased at large retail prices—being prepared on a large scale and in immense quantities, and sold here, without any advance on the Baltimore prices.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on Saturday the 10th inst. from the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, two and a half miles from Millerburg, on the road to Paris,

A BAY MARE.

two years old last June, near fifteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, some white on her off hind foot from the pastern joint down, and the near hind pastern joint is crooked, which occasions her hoof to turn out, owing to a hurt received whilst a young colt. A man was seen riding the above mare on Friday last near Millerburg, and going towards Lexington, where he was again seen on Saturday afternoon, having parted with her. Whoever will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, or secure her so that he gets her again, shall have the above reward.

JOHN IRWIN.

July 20, 1862.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Lexington jail about the 20th July last, A NEGROMAN, named ROBIN, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, yellowish complexion, smiling countenance, and well felt—very artful. It is supposed he will attempt to cross the Ohio. Whoever will take up said negro and deliver him to the subscriber, near Nashville, on the Cumberland river, in Tennessee, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN GRAVES.

August 7, 1862.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF.

SUPPOSED to have been stolen from the railing at doctor S. Brown's apothecary's shop, in Lexington, on the night of the 21st inst.

A SORREL HORSE.

Fourteen hands 2 1/2 inches high, 12 years old, trots and paces, shod before, has a small star in his forehead, his right hind foot white, no brand recollected, with a new saddle and a green saddle-cloth with yellow binding, plated stirrups, also plated curb bridle-bit, one pair reins in it much worn. Also, at the same time and place, another

SORREL HORSE.

Fourteen hands 3 inches high, 4 years old, trots and paces, a star in his forehead, his legs lately trimmed, his tail has been nicked, half worn saddle, double reined bridle, plated bits, martingale with plated hooks; one buckle to the collar.

The above reward will be paid for the two horses and the saddles, or TEN DOLLARS for each of them and reasonable charges by

WM. ALLEN and THOS. CARR.

Lexington, Oct. 25th, 1862.

TAKEN up by John Allison, in Jefferson county, near John Lewis's mill.

A BAY HORSE.

Three years old next spring, fourteen hands high, a bob tail, branded on the buttock thus 5 applied to 14.

A copy, Telles,

JOHN HAWKINS.

August 24, 1862.

TAKEN up by THO. MATTHEWS, on McClure's run, Bourbon county.

A BAY FILLY.

one year old past, the left hind foot white, some white hairs in the face applied to 12 dollars.

Polled before

S. Dornell.

The MINUTES of the NORTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION of BAPTISTS, are ready for delivery at this office.

Wanted,

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Denham & Cheatham, to the People of the United States.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN WATCH TOWER.

Proofs of the negotiation between a federal gentleman, authorized by the leading federalists at Washington, and Mr. Burr, to place himself in the Presidency at the late election.

Continued.

The extreme folitude of Mr. Burr, to procure a certificate from the Reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn, stating that they had received their information concerning his negotiation with a federal gentleman from common report, plainly indicates in him a disposition to defend himself against the principle charge exhibited in the View, in the most conclusive manner. That he has not vindicated himself by testimony; that he has not given to the world other and better proof than his own lame and evasive denials, is solely attributable to his incapacity to do more. The charge is of so serious a nature, and from the known character of Mr. Burr, to probable, as to have induced him to call into action every power of his mind to repel it. accordingly he availed himself of the only alternative that promised success. Mr. Burr had great reason to believe that the Reverend Mr. Abel, if not Dr. Linn, had been informed of the negotiation by the negotiator himself. Still he deemed it possible to obtain from them a certificate purporting that common report had informed them of the negotiation. Even such a certificate would have been conferring to Mr. Burr, and no doubt published with great triumph. And such a certificate, knowing, as he did, the connection of Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn with the negotiator, was the only one for which he could ask. Hence those gloomy reflections which filled his mind when the certificate was in fact twice refused, may be readily accounted for. But why did not Mr. Burr ask, when the Reverend Mr. Abel boldly said we did not receive the information from common report, from whom then did you derive it? If the monitor within did not proclaim to him his guilt, had he not negotiated with the federalists to place himself in the Presidency, he would not have said, with an air of innocent triumph, if you received not your information from common report, from whom is it derived? I deny that the information is true; I defy the world to prove it. I challenge investigation of it; I insist upon it that you had your information from common report, since the information has no foundation in truth. Would not a gentleman, accused of an offence so enormous, have demanded from those the reverend gentlemen who obtained their information? Mr. Burr, however, made no such demand; no such enquiry.

On the other hand, the refusal of Dr. Linn, and the Reverend Mr. Abel to give the required certificate, evinces that they relied implicitly on the force of their information; that they had good cause to deem it correct; that they were in fact almost as certain that Mr. Burr had negotiated to place himself in the Presidential chair, as if they themselves had been the negotiators. The refusal is not, indeed conclusive proof of the negotiation, but it shews, in the clearest point of view, that the Reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn had to them satisfactory cause to believe that Mr. Burr had cordially received the negotiator and entered fully into his views.

That the Reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn were convinced that Mr. Burr had negotiated with a federal gentleman, will be still more apparent when we state that that gentleman is. We then declare that the federal gentleman who negotiated with Mr. Burr, and who was authorized to do so by the leading federal members of Congress, then assembled at Washington, is DAVID A. OGDEN, Esq., COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Mr. DAVID A. OGDEN resides in this city, and is professionally connected with General Hamilton; we believe they are copartners. They, however, both transact professional business in one office. The Reverend Mr. Abel and Dr. Linn are known to be intimate with Mr. David A. Ogden and General Hamilton. Hence when the two Reverend gentlemen stated to Mr. Burr that their information was not derived from common report, the allusion must to him have been very obvious, and the source of their information, though never that we know or by them mentioned, will not now appear to the public less.

More than eight months ago we knew that Mr. Ogden was the negotiator; and it is now stated as an undeniable truth.

There is reason to believe that the negotiation with Mr. Burr was first planned in this city. This is, however, only a surmise, nor very material in itself, but proper to be mentioned. On the 16th day of December, 1801, we received information that the electors of South-Carolina were chosen. From that day the success of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr was no longer doubted by either party. The last refusal of the federal party was then to effect the election of Mr. Burr to the Presidency. Means were immediately devised, and we think in this city, to accomplish that object. On the 27th day of December, eleven days only after the South-Carolina news was received, Mr. David A. Ogden engaged a feat in the mail stage for Philadelphia. It is probable that previous to his going to Philadelphia, he conferred with Mr. Burr on the subject of effecting his election to the Presidency by the efforts of the federal party, and that

he went to Washington to consult with the leading federal members of Congress on the scheme. It is believed that Mr. Ogden had no professional business to transact at Washington, and it is therefore difficult to conjecture what induced him, at that bleak season of the year, to visit the seat of government, unless to consult with the federal members of Congress on the project to negotiate with Mr. Burr the terms of his election to the Presidency. We believe that Mr. Ogden went to Washington expressly for that purpose, and that he previously conferred with Mr. Burr on the design.

We have stated that Mr. Ogden left this city in the mail stage for Philadelphia on the 27th day of December. The following certificate, which proves that Mr. Burr and himself rode together in the same mail, establishes the fact:

New-York, Saturday, 27th December, 1800, one o'clock.

Mail Stage.

Mr. Ogden, 1 seat to Philadelphia, £3 3 0
Col. Burr, 2 seats to Princeton, 3 10 0

I certify that the above is a true copy from the Stage books.

MATHIAS C. LYON.

Mr. Burr and Mr. Ogden might have ridden together in the mail without preconcert; whether they did so or not every reader will judge for himself. To us this simple act speaks a pertinent and eloquent language; it indicates a preconcert.

Mr. Ogden did not remain long at Washington. While there he was authorized by the leaders of the federal party to negotiate with Mr. Burr concerning the terms on which that party proposed to elect him President of the United States. Thus commissioned, Mr. Ogden returned to this city early in January, 1801, had an interview with Mr. Burr, and submitted to him propositions which had by and by been explained. To these propositions Mr. Burr assented.

Immediately after Mr. Ogden's interview with Mr. Burr, a letter was written by a leading federalist in this city, to an influential member of Congress at Washington, giving a full and accurate detail of the negotiation. The following letter, addressed to a gentleman in this city, and written at Washington at the time, fully explains the one penned by the leading federalist just mentioned.

It is not true that there is an inequality in the vote of South-Carolina favorable to Mr. Jefferson, and the Union, I fear will have deep cause to lament it. The prospects are far less bright and decisive than could be wished, which makes it more interesting that the real friends of Mr. Jefferson's election should be watchful against the intrigues which are in train for the purpose of defeating it. The following information comes to me through different channels in which implicit confidence may be placed.

Mr. David A. Ogden of your city, when not long since at Washington, was authorized by some leading men of the federal side in Congress, to have a conference with Col. Burr for the purpose of ascertaining two things; first, what would be the conduct he would observe if elected by the means of the federalists in respect to certain cardinal points of federal policy? Second, what co-operation and aid he could and would afford towards procuring success to his own election, if that enterprise should be made?

Mr. Ogden having made a communication accordingly to Col. Burr, was answered by him in substance, that as to the first point it would not be proper or expedient to enter into explanation—that the federalists must rely upon the situation in which he would be placed if raised to the Presidency by their votes, in opposition to the adverse party. That as to the second point, the federalists might be assured that New-York and Tennessee, on a second ballot would vote for him, and that probably New-Jersey and one of the southern states might be induced to do the same.

In a subsequent conference, he referred to a gentleman who he said would be entrusted to look after the matter, particularly and was to be his confidential friend at the seat of government.

The material points of this negotiation, though not with all the particulars mentioned above, have been communicated in a letter from a high federal character in your city, and one who has long had a predominant control in this party, to an influential member of Congress.

This is the well known wish of the people bartered to promote individual interest, and a man elevated to the great office of state who has been raised into notice by the well-earned popularity of him he would supplant.

This comes to me in a shape which renders any communication of it embarrassing in the extreme, and requires particularly that the name of the negotiator should be a profound secret; but it appeared to me essential that you should be apprised of it the better to enable you to observe the future motion of the parties.

Means of a very prompt and imperative nature must be adopted to counteract the scheme. You may remotely hint the possibility of some overtures from the profligacy and delinquency of the party.

Your delegation should be urged from different quarters to remain firm, regardless of temporary appearances or the opinions of wavering or timid minds. The federalists discover a concern strongly indicative of some important object.

By advertising to the date it will be seen that

the above letter was written immediately after Mr. Ogden's negotiation with Mr. Burr, and a letter had been received at Washington from a leading federal character in this city, detailing the terms of that negotiation. It will also be seen that the letter is of a highly confidential nature, and that considerations of peculiar delicacy prevented its being made public to the world. Nothing but the importance of the subject, and the bold, unblushing denial of the negotiation by Mr. Burr, could have induced the gentleman who wrote it, to permit its publication. Nor was the negotiator's consent to give it publicity obtained until a letter was written to him by a friend of ours for that purpose, and to which the following is an answer:

45th October, 1802.

Dear Sir,

I was absent on a visit and did not return 'til this morning after the mail had closed. I perceive the importance of the request which is made of you, but I am under restraints of professional decorum.

Our intelligent friends, would I think be fatigued with my permitting the substance of my confidential communication to you to be known. The critical circumstances under which I gave it to you, have justified me to myself. To give the exact terms of my letter, may involve me in very serious personal inconveniences; but if you have reason to expect collusion between Burr and Ogden, and that engagements of secrecy have been made by others, you had then better authorize a liberal publication, and in case Ogden denies the facts stated therein, you are authorized from me to give the name of

as the high federal character I alluded to, as the writer of the letter to Washington, and on which mine was predicated. I made a memorandum at the time. I thought I had taken the date, but I well recollect it was in January. If Ogden should prevaricate and this becomes necessary, it would conform with my wishes that you signify to me

I am able fully to establish the fact. I can hardly think he will lend his weight of reputation to countenance such extreme profligacy. But we ought to suppose nothing impossible when we consider the strong motives of party policy which may exist for disguising the transaction.

To be continued.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, November 1.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the legislature, a sufficient number of members of both houses appeared to form a quorum. In the house of representatives, John Adair was chosen speaker, Thomas Todd, clerk, Richard Taylor sergeant at arms, and Roger Divine, door keeper. After a short time both houses adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, November 2.

The house met. After some preparatory business, a committee was appointed to wait on the governor and inform him they are now ready to receive any communications he may think proper to make. At one o'clock the governor met both branches of the legislature in the representatives chamber, where he delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

Whatever painful sensations I may have experienced on former occasions, when I became my duty to make known to the legislature the state of the commonwealth, and to recommend to their consideration such subjects as appeared to me to be important, I meet you on this occasion with no other solicitude than what results from an anxiety for our future prosperity. The present is a period of peace—A general peace among those nations, in whose details, however distant from us, we cannot but feel an interest, and that season of desolation, in which, though the oppressor has trembled on his throne, the oppressed hath had his cup of misery running over, is passed away.

Harassed no longer by the apprehension that war may extend its baneful influence to our country, our situation peculiarly invites you to a deliberate and dispassionate review of the laws of the commonwealth, to amend the defective, to enact such as may be necessary, and to repeal the superfluous, as experiences that deform the system, and needlessly embarrass the citizens. To multiply general laws, without an evident necessity, is indeed always to be guarded against, as tending to produce serious perplexities, and the attempt to remedy trifling inconveniences—but the legislative power, when directed by a comprehensive mind, which takes into its view the whole system of laws, and recognizes the relations and bearings of its several parts towards one another, affords facility and vigor to the administration of justice, and security and happiness to the people.

Not doubting but that you have severally turned your attention to the duties which devolve upon the general assembly, and come hither already prepared to transact the public business, I shall not trouble you with many observations.

In a system so new as that which was introduced by the act of 1798, to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth, it was not to be expected that nothing would remain to be provided for by the wisdom of subsequent legislatures. The civil relations in which the convict in the penitentiary, shall be considered as standing, require some regulations. The

mode of recovering debts from them, and the extent to which the wives of such of them may be married, shall exercise a right over the property of their husbands, ought to be pointed out and established.

Two escapes from the penitentiary having happened during the course of the present year, your attention will naturally be drawn to the causes of them, and to the means of providing against similar accidents. It appears to me to be absolutely necessary that some severe penalties should be inflicted on those who aid, such escapes, or who countenance, relieve, or harbor the fugitives. Some method of punishing those who escape, more certain and summary, than what the law provides for, likewise appears to be defensible.

The laws respecting forgery and counterfeiting, will probably require to be revised & amended. The act of 1798, to amend the penal laws, makes certain provisions for punishing the crime of counterfeiting the notes of the bank of the United States, which undoubtedly ought to be extended to the notes of other public establishments of a similar nature. It likewise provides for the punishment of those who counterfeit the current coin, or aid in giving circulation to counterfeited money; but as cases have occurred, and will very probably again occur, of persons being detected in the midst of an unfinished process of counterfeiting, it would probably be advisable to annex adequate penalties to the more polluting and being concerned in making or mending the punch-con, stamp, dye, mould or other instrument, impairing the figure and resemblance of the current coin.

I would likewise submit to your consideration, whether the 46th section of the act passed in 1796, concerning the examination and trial of criminals, does not require some very material alteration. It provides that all indictments and informations upon any particular act of assembly not affecting life or limb, shall be exhibited within one year after the commission of the offence, and not at any subsequent period. Proper as this regulation might have been at the time it was adopted, it is surely highly injudicious at the present period, when so few criminal offences admit of capital punishment.

You will regret with me the necessity which there appears to be, to guard by bill further provisions against the frauds which are committed by the collections of public monies.

When a future session becomes only a nominal pledge to the public, it should seem that some more substantial lien ought to be required from those who are intrusted with the collection of the public money.

The report of the commissioner appointed to view the turnpike road, and to direct the necessary repairs, informs me that the road is in an extreme bad order, nor does there appear to be any probability of its being put into good repair in a reasonable time.

As there are defects in the law under which he was appointed, which preclude the recovery of the penalties designed to be inflicted on him, in that summary mode, which was probably in the contemplation of the legislature; your attention to the subject will be necessary, in order to remedy the imperfections of the law.

The relative importance of this state in the federal union, having been increased by the last census; and the act of Congress authorizing fix representatives to be elected in Kentucky; the law passed at a former session, relative to elections, will require some amendment in order to accommodate it to this object.

I cannot conclude this address, fellow citizens, without reminding you of the various incentives to gratitude towards an over-ruling Providence, with which our situation abounds. The earth still pours out for us lavishly products of every kind; our arts, our agriculture, our mechanic arts, and our commerce by the Mississippi, are still in a progressing and improving state.

Vessels built on our own rivers, calculated for transporting our commodities to the most distant quarters of the globe, afford us a flattering view of the resources and future greatness of our country.—Harmony prevails among our citizens, and confidence exists in the national government.

The prospect of a plentiful supply of salt by recent discoveries of salt-water in numerous parts of the state, is well calculated to frustrate that disposition to monopolize, which makes war on the necessities of the people, and affords an example of the tendency which public evils sometimes have to work their own cure, and which is in this instance the more grateful, as the regular supply of this necessary of life, has not been protected by our laws from the influence of avaricious speculation, with the same jealous foresight which hath guarded against ungenerous attempts to raise the price of many other articles of subsistence.

JAMES GARRARD.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he intends teaching the FRENCH LANGUAGE in this town. He will give private lessons in the day; and if a sufficient number of scholars apply, he will keep an Evening School.

Apply to

SAMUEL MENNET,
Next door to Mr. Wyatt, Coach-maker,
upper end Main street.

3 Lexington, 8th Nov. 1802.

Lexington, November 9.

From Frankfort we learn, that a bill is before the House of Representatives, for dividing the late into six Congressional Districts—we did not learn the boundaries of all the Districts.—The counties of Woodford, Jefferson, Fayette, Clarke and Montgomery, are said to form one; Bourbon, Mason, Fleming and Floyd, another; and the remaining counties on the North side of the Kentucky river, together with Shelby and Henry, a third.

Leave had been given to bring in a number of bills, the most important of which were to amend the law concerning Grand Juries—to alter the mode of summoning Juries—and to amend the Militia law.

DIED, on Saturday last, Mr. JOSEPH TILFORD, and on Sunday his remains were interred in the burial ground in this town.

About the middle of September, a dreadful fire happened at Liverpool, which destroyed ten or twelve of the finest stores in that city, together with great quantities of cotton and West-India produce. The loss was estimated at £1,000,000 sterling.

From a late London Paper.

THE AFRICAN STATES.

We have already expressed our opinion respecting the meditated chastisement of the day of Algiers, and other petty tyrants of the northern coast of Africa. It is certainly a disgrace to the great maritime powers that this nest of pirates, which any one of them is singly able to annihilate, should now for near three centuries, have been permitted to insult their commerce, to enslave their subjects, and to ravage the coasts of such of them as are sufficiently near, with no other alternative than purchasing, at whatever price may be set on it, an inflexible and degrading peace. But the conquest of an extensive tract on the coast of Africa, by such a power as France is at present, would be an evil too formidable to be compared with the payment, dishonorable as it is, of a few thousand piasters to an insolent petty sovereign, who owes his existence only to the jealousy of the maritime powers. Notwithstanding the difficulties and disasters which former invaders of Africa (including the valiant arms of Don Sebastian of Portugal, and the emperor Charles the Fifth) have suffered; we think it not an impracticable enterprise for the soldiers and the general who conquered Egypt, defended as it was by the respectable military force of the Mamelukes, to conquer Algiers, where military discipline and organization is unknown. To a mind capable of maintaining such vast projects as that of Buonaparte, the possibility of a single fortress, with the petty tract depending on it, would be but a step towards overrunning the whole African coast from Gibraltar to Barca, or even to the limit of his farther career, Ancre. It may be said that the former chastisements inflicted on the Barbary powers, were viewed without alarm, and that no state interfered to check the measure of vengeance which another was disposed to inflict, not only in the bombardment of their towns, and the destruction of their fleets, but even to the establishment of forts and garrisons, and the retention of harbors and towns, to serve for an effectual and permanent check.

This is certainly true; but is the possession of Tangiers by weak a power as Portugal, or to reform a foe as England, or the possession of Oran by a power so pusillanimous as Spain, which recently sent a fleet only to compound for the payment of tribute, to be compared with the conquest of Algiers by a power so great, so enterprising, and so ambitious as France. It is also to be considered that the Barbary States are infinitely making more progress in civilization, and though the present sovereign of Algiers may be mad enough to fancy himself endowed by heaven with strength to overcome all the world; the time cannot be far distant when a country not deficient in the means of carrying on a lucrative commerce, will relinquish for the certain and honorable gain of a fair trade, the shameful and precarious profits of a savage and dangerous system of depredation. That a chastisement, and that a severe one, should be inflicted by any of the offended powers, is true, & we should not be sorry to see it; but that an establishment should be made by any European power, particularly by France, possessing such vast resources, and such an immediate communication from Toulon & Marseilles, we cannot help considering, if, indeed, it should be attempted, as highly dangerous to all other maritime nations.

REMARKABLE.

On the 28th of May, in the midst of a violent storm, there fell at Puzos-Michel, in Hungary, three large masses of ice, each forming a square of three feet, and two feet in thickness, and weighing eleven quintals; eight men were unable to move them. The greatest part of them were remaining on the third day afterwards, notwithstanding the extreme heat which succeeded the storm.

[London Paper.]

In the Press and will be ready in a few days the KENTUCKY ALMANAC, for 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Bordeaux, dated September 6, to their correspondents in this city.

"France will not make a commercial treaty with England; the latter takes it in danger, and its consequences look lowering—that is to say, something like a rupture."

BALTIMORE, October 22.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated September 13, says:—"We have nothing particularly new here. Our last advices from Spain were by the May packet, which brought the official accounts of peace, but no orders for its publication. The intendante of the Province intends closing the port, and has communicated his views to the governor. If the latter agrees to the measure, it will be immediately executed; otherwise there may be some delay. It is rumored that the governor intends to oppose the measure until the publication of the peace. These things I mention, as interesting to your commercial friends. This place enjoys the most perfect health."

October 25.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Lisbon, to his correspondent in New-York, dated September 16.

"The sudden departure of the French minister, which we mentioned to you in our last, has hitherto been productive of no bad consequences whatever. It is said that general Lecourbe is to supply his place."

"After the declaration of war against France by Algiers, it has been generally supposed that something effectual would have been done on the part of the Regency, to curb the insolence of the Barbary powers generally, and to reduce their system of warfare to something more like that established in Europe. It now appears that this will not be the case; France having made peace with Algiers for herself alone, and nearly upon the old footing."

"Your frigates continue to cruise and convey in the Mediterranean; which however, has not prevented the Tripolitans from picking up two ships laden with West-India produce, which they have conducted to Messina."

[CIRCULAR.]

TUESDAY, July 9th, 1802.

"SIR,

"On the 7th instant the American Brig Frigate, the capt. Andrew Morris, was brought to the Bight, a port in the Regency, to a Corair of Tripoli. She was bound from Marseilles to Saint Thomas, laden with wine, oil, and soap, bibles, furnery, hats, &c. on account of Messrs. Summer and Brown, of Philadelphia, and captured off Cape Pass. Yesterday the brig and cargo were put up at public auction in the city; but the masters and crew, nine in all, are detained for Tripoli! I have official information that there are five Tripoline cruises out;—I request you will make this letter circular; that our consuls on the Mediterranean coast may prevent, within their precincts, all American merchantment from putting to sea without convoy. Yours, &c."

"WILLIAM EATON."

PETERSBURG, (Va.) Oct. 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgetown, South-Carolina, dated October 10th to a gentleman in the City of Washington.

"The infernal French are disgorging the whole of their wretched blacks upon our shores. An express arrived this afternoon to the Brigadier General, with information that a French frigate was landing negroes about 32 miles from this place. Every inhabitant of the town were ordered to equip themselves, and march against them; which they did this afternoon with the greatest cheerfulness, and I believe would have gone with more pleasure had they to combat with the French."

[We have no other authority for the foregoing intelligence than what is contained in the above letter, and in one published in our last from a Raleigh paper. Should the account prove correct, it is one of those lawless acts of violence that is both insulting and injurious to us, either in a moral or political point of view and within the knowledge of the French government, so dangerous to our peace and safety, that we cannot refrain from doubting the truth of the report.]

ALEXANDRIA, October 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's, to his friend in Savannah, dated 11th Sept.

"I returned yesterday from East Florida, where I got official information that a treaty had taken place in August last, between the Spanish government and the Creek Indians, viz. those that the renegade Bowles had influence over."

"They have given up all the white prisoners and negroes that had been taken, Bowles has cleared out with his associates privately; his companions were two fellows who fled from justice in the States: William Harris, a tall fellow

with a piece bit off his nose, well known in that State as a horse thief—the other, William McGirth, a likely young man, who made his escape from near Augusta for the above offence."

"A Naffau, (New Providence) pirate was taken at the Appalachee inlet, with supplies for Bowles on board: the pirate's name is Johnston, son of the notorious George Johnston: there are a number of American captains who know him to their sorrow."

YORK, P. October 27.

YELLOW FEVER.

We learn by a gentleman just from Philadelphia, that there were 36 new cases of the prevailing fever, reported by the physicians on Friday last.

LANCASTER, October 27.

All the returns of the general election have not yet come in; but, from what have arrived, and the information we have from different parts of the State, it appears our republican chief magistrate will be re-elected by a majority of about 30,000; all our representatives in Congress, amounting to 18 and 2 senators, will be republican. In the house of representatives of our State legislature, there will not be more than 9 or 10 federalists, and the number would have been fewer, if a confidence in their strength had not influenced a division of the republicans in some of our counties; that those divisions have excited we are sorry to state, for upon such divisions our political enemies rest their hopes of repossessing power. The experience of this division, we trust, will in future unite the exertions of the republicans, and teach them to discomfit a party, in whatever shape it may appear, whose means to obtain power are intrigue and discord, and whose use of it has been oppression and intolerance."

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES IRWIN deceased, are requested to come forward immediately, and make payment to JOHN BRIANT, in whose hands are all the accounts and papers of the said decedent. Those who do not comply with the above request on or before the first day of December next, may rest assured that legal measures will be taken to compel payment.

JOHN BRIANT, } Adms.
ARTHUR IRWIN, }
Nov. 4, 1802. *3

SR. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Anniversary Dinner will be held at Mr. John Downing's tavern in Lexington, on Tuesday 30th day of November.—Dinner on table at half past two o'clock. The Members are requested to meet punctually at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President.

W. MACBEAN, Clk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a Due Bill for a hundred dollar horse, given by me some time since, to William Taff; as a deception was used to obtain said Due Bill, I shall not pay it unless compelled by law.

GEORGE HOWARD.
Richmond, K. Oct. 21, 1802.

Scott County.

Taken up by JOHN STAFFORD, living on Eagle creek, near Cobb's station,

A BAY COLT,
his off hind foot white, a knot on his left fore knee, one year old; appraised to 18 dollars. August, 1802.

R. M. GANO.

* A copy. Telle

JNO HAWKINS, Clk.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold at public sale on the 25th of November next on the premises, One Hundred Acres of

FIRST RATE LAND,
lying on the waters of North Elkhorn, well watered and delightfully situated, lying within fifteen miles of Lexington, six miles from Georgetown, three miles from General Henry's mill, and three miles from Mr. John Troxall's mill, together with about 15 acres of cleared land, and several very convenient cabins, with a good general warrantee deed to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

DANIEL HOOK.

October 30th, 1802.
N. B. Any person that wishes to purchase may be acquainted with the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber who lives on the land.

*twf DANL. HOOK.

ROUND TEXT COPIES,

May be had at this Office,

Price 2/3.

Gentlemen who hold subscription papers for the MEDLEY, or MONTHLY MISCELLANY, are requested to forward the names of subscribers before the 1st January next, as the publication will certainly commence at that time.

The Editor solicits communications for the above work. Those for the first number, will be received until the 1st December.

EAR-RINGS FOUND.

Found about two weeks since, in this town, a pair of Gold Ear-Rings. The owner can get them by applying at this office, and paying the expence of advertising.

October 26.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Mail from this place to Breckinridge Court-House, containing all the letters and packages for the Green river country, Nashville, Natchez, New-Orleans, &c, was this morning forcibly taken from the riders, together with his great-coat and post-horn, about six miles from Shelbyville, on the road to Middleburgh. Any person or persons who will apprehend the villain who perpetrated the above robbery, and prosecute him to conviction, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC E. GANO, p.m. Frankfort K.
In behalf of the Post-Master-General.
Frankfort, 30th October, 1802.

SCHOOL-MASTER WANTED.

AN English School-Master, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement in the neighborhood of Lexington, to commence before Christmas. Apply at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

November 2, 1802.

WHEREAS

Benjamin Ward deceased, of the county of Bourbon, in his lifetime purchased a certain tract of land of a certain Samuel Wilson, of the county aforesaid, at the price of five Dollars per acre, being situate and lying about four miles above Catin-Ridge meeting house, on the iron works road—there are therefore to forewarn any person or persons from purchasing said tract, as it is already secured by purchase, and the money nearly paid up.

ELIZABETH WARD, } Guard'ns
WM. WARD, }
3P* October 25, 1802.

TAKEN up by William Anderson, Bourbon county, Hinkfion's station, a BAY HORSE,

four years old, fourteen hands and a half high, the off hind foot white, branded on the near buttock thus, RF, shod before; appraised to 15l, the third day of August 1802.

* A true copy.

John Watson, J.P. B. C.

MILL-RIGHTS WANTED.

I WILL GIVE GENEROUS WAGES TO FIVE GOOD MILL-WRIGHTS.

JNO. FISBACK, Jeffersonine. 4W

16th October, 1802.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

ANDR. McALLA & Co.

PUBLISHED
Last Spring, and are yet for Sale at this Office.

A REVIEW
OF THE
NOTED REVIVAL IN KENTUCKY,
BY THE REV. ADAM RANKIN.

Price.
By the hundred, 25 1/2 each.
Dozen, 25 6d each.
Single, 3s.

A. RANKIN,

PRESENTS his grateful acknowledgments to his Readers, for the encouragement they have given his humble attempt to serve the public—requesting all those who purchase his Books, to leave their names with those from whom they buy; as he means to emit to them gratis, an Appendix, he is now writing on another subject—to contain about 180 pages.

May 11, 1802.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE TEAR OF BEAUTY.

Seedown Maria's blooming cheek
The tear of soft compassion flow;
These tears a yielding heart bespeak—
A heart that feels for others' woe.

May not those drops, that frequent fall,
To my fond head propitious prove?
The heart that melts at pity's call
Will own the softer voice of love.

Earth ne'er produc'd a gem so rare,
Nor wealth's ocean's ample space
So rich a pearl—as that bright tear
That lingers on Maria's face.

So hangs upon the morning rose
The chrysal drop of heaven refin'd;
A while with tender lustre glows
Is gone—and leaves no trace behind.

ANECDOTE.

DUELING, is one of the few evils which may be supposed to increase at the close of a war. Men who are in earnest, may not easily get out of the habit of fighting. Some considerable time ago, when the king of France published an edict against duelling, one of his officers exclaimed, "Mighty fine! the king has put down gaming and stage playing, and now he wants to put down duelling. How the devil does he think gentlemen are to divert themselves?"

PROPOSALS

By Daniel Bradford,
For Publishing by Subscription,
THE MEDLEY;

OR MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

I. THE MEDLEY shall be published in Numbers—one of which shall be ready for delivery on the first Tuesday in every month; and regularly forwarded to subscribers as directed.

II. EACH Number shall contain Twenty-Four Pages, duodecimo—Printed with a Neat Type, on Good Paper.

III. The Price to Subscribers will be One Dollar per Annum, to be paid at the expiration of six months—or Seven-Five Cents, at the time of subscribing.

The first Number will issue on the 4th January 1803.

The design of this Publication being to combine Amusement with Useful Information, it will be the study of the Editor, by the variety of his subjects to attain that object, and suit the taste of each Reader.

It is expected that Literary Characters will accept the opportunity this Work will afford them, of rendering the results of their labours useful to the Public.

Besides Original Essays, the MEDLEY shall contain Selections, in Prose and Verse, from the most approved Authors.

As "The proper study of Mankind is Man," Biographical Sketches of those whose talents or patriotism have rendered conspicuous, shall be frequently introduced.

The advantages resulting from the publication of a Literary Miscellany in a Country where the circulation of Valuable Works is not extensive, must be obvious.—The Editor has only to add, that Industry in the collection of materials, and particular attention to the merit and variety of Extracts, shall not be wanting on his part to entitle the MEDLEY to the patronage of the Public.

THE AUTHOR OF THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, presents his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the notice which they have been pleased to take of his humble attempt to facilitate the grammatical instruction of youth, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage to a second edition, which he has just published with considerable improvements, in conformity to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure copies of the new edition, may be supplied at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr. Jordan's Stores in Lexington.

At the sign of the
SPREAD EAGLE,
IN CHILLICOTHE.

THE subscriber having furnished his new house, which contains comfortable lodging and private rooms, his cellar well stored with wines of various kinds, his table well furnished with separate dishes, plentifully filled with good Timothy hay, corn and oats, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that his constant care will be to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom, in the most agreeable manner. He flatters himself that from his means of accommodation, and due attention to those who call on him, their situation will be as agreeable with him, as in any other public house in town.

WILLIAM LAME.

Sept. 27, 1802.

Walker Baylor & Son,

Have just received from Baltimore,

a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hard Ware,
Queen's Ware, and
Glass Ware.

Which they will sell on their usual low terms for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN & LINSEY.

N. B. We want to purchase a quantity of the Coarsest kind of Tow LINEN. September 2, 1802.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

Have just received from Philadelphia, a new opening, for sale, at their Store, opposite the Market House, A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GROceries,
GLASS,
QUEENS & CHINA WARE,
BAR IRON & STEEL,

NAILS of every description.

Also a constant supply of the best of SALT, from Mann's Lick.—All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash—only. Lexington, 7th May, 1802.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.

Have just received and are now opening, a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following articles,

viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths, Calimers, Swandowns, Striped and plain Coatings, Role and striped Blankets, Fancy and Constitution Cords, Velvets and Thicketts, Camblets, Wildbores, Moreens, Jones's and Durants, Callimancoes, Bombazens and Bombazetts, Checks and Cotton Stripes, Jeans and Fustians, Boglopores, Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankens, Gingham, Dimities, Marfelles Velling, Mantaus, Lutefrings, Taffeties, Senchews, Sattins and Pelongs.

Perfians, Chintzes and Callicoos, Cambricks, Cambrick, Jaconet, Lappet and Book Mullins,

Do. do. do. Tambored do. Jaconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs. Do. Bordered Shaws.

Bandanna, India, Pullat, Romall & Barcelona Handkerchiefs,

Silk Shawls, Cotton do. Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs, Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Coarse Mullins,

Silk and Cotton Hofs, Ribbands, Gloves,

Laces and Edgings, Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes, Turkey Red, Groceries,

Stationary, Hardware, Cutlery and Saddlery, Queens and Glafs wares, 6d. 8d. rod. and 20d. Nails and Brads, Callings.

ALL of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN or HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. or JOHN JORDAN JUN. either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come and pay off the same, as 'tis not reasonable further indulgence should be given.

July 1st, 1802.

NOTICE.

The highest price given for

MERCHANDIZABLE HEMP,

At the Store of

Walker Baylor & Son,

Opposite the Market House.

In addition to their present extensive assortment, expect to receive a large supply of Blankets & other Fall Goods, Red & White Clover Seed.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON.

Lexington, September 16, 1802.

HERVEY'S MEDITATIONS,

For sale at this office.

ENTERTAINMENT, Sign of the Buffalo.

JOHN DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that commodious framed house lately occupied by Mrs. McNair, on Main-street, opposite the Court-house; where he is furnished with convenient rooms, good beds, and a large stable with separate stalls for the accommodation of travellers. As it will be his principal object to furnish both house and stable with every necessary the country will afford, he hopes for the patronage of a generous public, and assures them no exertion shall be wanting on his part to make their situation agreeable.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1802.

Yvette County,

August Quarter Session Court, 1802.

John Beauchamp, Complainant,

vs. Baker, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY. The defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear on the first day of our next November Quarter Session Court, in this county, and a third at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, five Sunday immediately after Divine Service.

A copy of the

Levi Todd, C. F. C.

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which unusual place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

FOR SALE.

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dullum, consisting of Two New Two Story

FRAME HOUSES,

Nearly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurlby, merchants, at Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.

djj

Danville, 9th February, 1801.

PETER PAUL & SON,

STONE CUTTERS.

From LONDON,

Now living on the Woodford road, Lexington.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public at large, that they carry on the STONE CUTTING business in all its various branches, such as

TOMBS.

GRAVE STONES of all sorts, Polished MARBLE CHIMNEY

PIECES, and

FREESTONE ditto.

SAFES, to preserve Papers, Money, &c. from being destroyed in case of Fire.

BRUSH MAKING.

Eighteen Pence per pound, will be given for

COMBED HOGS' BRISTLES

by the subscriber, who will in the course of a short time, have all kinds of

BRUSHES

for sale, on more reasonable terms, and will warrant them as good, if not superior to any brought or imported here. He hopes the people of this State, will pay more attention to faving them, or have it done by their domestics, in order to encourage manufactures in their own country, particularly as they are an article so easily faved.

They will answer as well taken off after the hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a hog one year old will do, that is, all that are bristles, short and long—I will take them uncumbed, the price agreeable to the situation they are in.

JAS. C. RAMSAY,

Brush Maker,

At Mr. Wm. Edwards's opposite Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, Main-street.

tf Lexington, Oct. 4th 1802.

GOLDSMITH'S ANIMATED NATURE,

For sale at this office.

MACCOUN & TILFORD,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia

And are now opening at their Store, in Lexington, on Main Street, opposite the Public Square,

A Large Elegant Assortment of
CHEAP MERCHANDIZE.

Amongst which are a variety of

Superfine and Coarse Cloths, Calimers and Swandowns.

Striped, Plain, Blue, Drabs Brown, and

Mixed Coatings,

Blue, Drab and Mixed Plains,

Knap'd Cottons and Halfthicks,

Flannels and Baize,

Fancy Cords, Velvets,

Thicketts, Corduroys,

Camblets, Moreens,

Joan's Spinning, Durants,

Plain and Striped Callimancoes,

Bombazetts and Wilebores,

Nankens,

Ginghams, Dimities,

Marfelles,

Book, Jaconet, Lappet, Tambor'd and

Plain Mullins,

India do.

Mullin and Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Callicoos and Chintzes,

Irish Linens,

Platillas and Brown Holland,

Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hofs,

Lutefrings, Senfaws, and Pelongs,

Striped and Plain Sattins,

India Perfians,

Diaper Table-cloths,

Marfelles Coverlits,

White and Colour'd Thread,

Turkey Yarn,

Umbrellas,

A General Assortment of Saddlery.

China, Queens's, Glafs and Hard Wares.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

London Pewter.

A variety of Books, amongst which are a number of the latest Authors.

Imperial,

Hyfon,

Young Hyfon,

Green,

Souchong, and

Bohea,

Coffee, Loaf Sugar and Chocolate,

Pepper, Altipice, Ginger, Coparas, Mad-

der, Alum, Arranetto, Fig-blue and

Indigo,

Nutmegs and Cinnamon,

Log-wood, Red-wood and Fuflick,

Brimstone, Resin, &c. &c. &c.

They also keep a general supply of

Cut & Hammered Nails & Springs of

every description. Bar-Iron, Crowley

& Blister Steel, Window Glass, Salt and

Castings.

All of the above Goods being purchased on the lowest terms, will be sold by wholesale or retail, at as low, or lower prices, than any heretofore exposed for sale in this State.

Lexington, October 5, 1802.

United States—Sixth Circuit—Kentucky District sd.

UNITED STATES, Plt'ffs. } On an information for the

Against } ROBERT POWER, Def't. } seizure of a Bill

ON motion of the Attorney of the United States, and it appearing to the Court by the Marshal's return, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this District; it is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next November Term, and answer to the information filed herein, otherwise on proof being made to the Court of the due publication of this order, a writ of enquiry shall be awarded the plaintiffs &c.—and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for twelve weeks successively.

A copy. Telle

THOS. TUNSTALL, C.C.C.K.D.



JOSHUA, A NEGRO MAN,

ABOUT twenty-one years of age, about five feet nine inches high, slender built and likely, formerly the property of Mrs. Giff in Clarke county, broke Lexington jail on the 16th July, with Robin advertised by Mr. Graves, and are now supplied to be in company. Whoever will deliver the said Joshua at Mr. Leavy's store in Lexington, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living near Lexington.

BENJAMIN MOORE.

August 11th, 1802. *95tf

BLANK LEADS,

For sale at this Office.